Register.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Road to matrimony-A bridal path.

France has 36,000,000 people and \$600,000 revenue—the largest ratio

It was the man caught by a prairie fire on his own section of land who ran through his property rapidly.

An amateur farmer sent to an agricul-tural society to put him down on the premium list for a calf. They did so.

No man, says the Oil City Derrick, is capable of gracefully licking a postage stamp in the presence of a pretty post-

We do not know as green apples be-long to any secret fraternity, yet they seem to have the grip.—Marathon Indo-

Henri Rochefort, French editor and

Discharged soldiers of the United

States in applying for pensions on ac-count of wounds received while in the service, can have their pensions date only from the time of application.

Chicago had but 109,260 inhabitants in 1861, and was then the eighth city in the Union. It had 298,977 in 1870, and was lifth in rank. It now has 495,-

In critic peep or cynic bark, Quarrel or reprimand; "Twill seen be dark; Ay' mind thine own aim, God help the mark!

It Hits a Big Crowd.

Life is too short to waste

000 and is four h.

ations, went as a

A sun shade-An eclipse.

Out on the fly-Various fish.

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LEAVE LEICESTER JUNCTION. ADDISON RAILROAD

Mixesterain teaves Ti at 6:20 A. M; arriving at Letecater Junction at 8:20 A. M. Mixed train bowes Letesater Junction at 5:25 P. M. at arriving at Tr 6:50 P. M. POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Prom Ripton, Granville, Hancock, East
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wall and Bridgort. 9:00 A. M.
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Hov. E. P. Hooker, paster. Sunday services at 19:45 A.M. and 7:00 r.M. Thursday evening mayer meeting at 7:60.

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at 2 00 P M

ALTOOP 4

Rajdist—Rev. David F. Estes, pastor. Sunday services at 10:15 A.M. and 7:06 P.M. Weekly pracer meeting on Thurselay evening at 7:00.

Methodist—Hev. H. N. Munger, pastor. Sunday services at 1:00 and 7:09 P.M. Weekly prayer meeting on Thurselay evening at 7:00.

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Congregational-Rev. J. A. Devine, paster Sunday services at II, A. M., and 5, P. M. Taursday evening proyer accung at 130 P. M.

Baptist—Rev. W. D. Hall, apster. Sanday services at 10 15 A. M. and 7 36 F. M. Prayer need tog Flureshy evening at 7 36. Young people's meeting Thesslay evening at 7 36. Methodist—Rev. L. A. Dibbits, paster. Sanday services at 10 15 A. M. and 7 30 F. M. Class meeting Thursday evening at 7 36. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 1 36. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 1 36. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at Elder Bosworth; Prayer meeting every Friday evening at Elder Bosworth's house.

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Middleburn

MIDDLEBURY, VT., SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.

NO. 25

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VOL. XLV.

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Good News for the Ladies

Every woman who has saved rages for the past three years has instly complained of the low price that have ruled in the barter trade but Isso seems to have opened a new ear in prices, and it now pays as well as it ever has to save everything in this line. Unless the present tariff is meddled with so as to flood the United States with the plague infested rags of foreign countries and thus bring the price lower than they ever have been, there is a good prospect that fair prices will be sustained for all grades of rags. I am now paying 32-4 per cent higher for them than at April 1- liear this in mind and also that everything this accumulates in the shape of cotton and woolen rages and paper except rag carpets and sinw paper, is salable. Mix and save all together and wast for each of my peddling teams, of which thave three this season, and I will guarantee you a produble exchange for the, wooden ware and notions, old rubbers are worth twice hast year's price, and there is a heavy nitvance in all kinds of metals, as copper, brass, lead, rine, powter, iron, &c. In short, I pay more for four difths of the 40 kinds of harter that I buy now than at any time. The last four yers. I buy nothing except the best enhanced plate for my tin ware, and a unflet en guar antee of good worksmanship is that Hyde & Galv'in, of Middlebury, manufacture all my tinware Wait for my wagons and you will regretit. Respectively.

CHIPMANG. SMTH, Middlebury, Vt., May 7, 1880.

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St 1y

Grand View Mountain, furnished with every thing that is required to be kept in first class Hotels from 1st of May to 1st of November.

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GENUINE SHAKER MEDICINE

invented by Thos. Corbett prepared for fitty years by the Canterbury Society of Shakers, at Shaker Village, N. H. Those who have failed to be benefited by other Sarsaparillas are carriestly desired to make a single trial of this pure and wholesome compound of Shaker Sarsaparilla, Pandellon, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Black Cobosh, Garget, Indian Hemp and the Borries of Juniper and Co. bede united with footlet of Potassium made by the Society, because it is safe, never tailing, and adapted to all ages and both sexes.

It cleaness the blood, regulates the stomach and bowels, purifies the system of humors and inherited diseases, and is of priceless value in maintaining the health of the househeld. Inquire for Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla. Sold everywhere.

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, tignest class, with original contributions from be most celebrated writers in every country Edited by J. T. Morse, Jr., and Heary Cala-louige, centlemen of the highest stitainments an adhire, and whose names are alone enflicier turamity of the value of the Beriston. Always bright, readable and instructive; co-nepolitan in literature, progressive in science unsectarian in religion, and independent in pel-tics.

The Faces We Meet.

Oh, the faces we meet, the faces we made At home or abroad, on the larreving street? Kach has its history, dark or bright, Traced so clearly in legible light; As with pen of gold Of the finest mold, And lightly scrolled-

Some, telling that fortune bath graciously

Their sketch, and wrote with her soft, white Others, where harrowing grief and care Have left in steel their traces there -Steel that cats like the sharpened sword,

Through anxious tears

Each furrowed line Its import wears; I'o battle and to do, to suffer and bear." While others, the iron hand of sin Branding each line and sentence in,

Slowly carving each written word,

Leaving torover its harrowing trace, Where once was purity, beauty and grace; The soul's deep scars

O'er windows bright,

The visage mars;

And we read, "Lite's a wild bacchanalist The province of self-shness, twin and we Paces so old, yet so young in their years Where pinching penary blights and scars,

And the bony finger of poverty writes Where pain and want And hunger gaunt, Big joy and beauty

Life is to wonder-starving and cold, Shunned and torseken-toil an grow old."

And hope avaunt;

At home or abroad, on the harrying street Beautiful faces with sould carning eyes, Visions of angels that walk in disguise Faces giad and as gay As the bine skies of May, With no more of care

Than the rose on the spray! Others sad, yet more sweet with submi most tone. By treading the wind-press of serrow air Pititul faces upturned so to mine,

It human charity, pity or love Could be found 'neath the dome Little faces so old.

Thin with hunger and cold; Faces furrowed by toll Oh, the heart is oft burdened with so

By the tales that are read in the faces we me -Allie Wellington.

THE CHOST OF THE LARLENIMS.

"Why do you not invite me to the Laboratums, Fan?"

"Because it is so lonely there, Rae."

"For that reason I shall come," said pretty Raphaella Fairlie. "I shall come and keep you company for a whole week, just as soon as I can get away from the city. I knew you and Phiwer moping," nodding her curly head sazaciously.

agaciously.

A sudden gravity went over Fannic

eyes brightened expectantly.

"I should love to have you there, of course," was all she said.

When train time cume and Fannie had left Rae's pretty studio and the city, the little art st still sat daintily touching the photograph she was coloring, and evidently closely thinking of something else. She was not sure that Doc. and evidently closely thinking of something eise. She was not sure that Doctor Philip Brudenel would exactly approve of her going to the Laburnams,
but she meant to go, for all that, for she
loved him, and she could plainly see
that he had cares and perplexities of
which she knew nothing. And though
they had been engaged over a year, he
made no proposal of marrying soon,
only looked moodlly when the subject
was appposched. Hae so enjoyed his
company that she could live with him
in the black hole of Calcutta, she declared to herself, but probably Philip
did not think so. Anyway she was going to the Laburnums, his home at Lowshore, because she felt that her love
gave her a right to know what was

gave her a right to know what was troubling him.

Ten days later she locked her studio Ten days inter she locked her studio door and steamed away to Lowshore, and soon the depot carriage had set her down at the door of a tiny cottage hid in laburaum-trees.

Fannie kissed her affectionately.

"What a delightful apparition you are, Rae," she said, and led her into a little sitting-room.

little sitting-room.

Everything was very plain, and very, very tiny, Kae thought, accustomed to spacious city apartments; and when Fannie had taken her hat and traveling-sachel, and gone to spread a lunch for her, Rae looked around and saw that the carpet was threadbare and the furniture extremely old-fashioned.

Suddenlya door opened, and an old lady, leaning on a cane, tottered into the room. Her face, bordered by a snowy cap, had a strange, white, juffy look, but she yet showed signs of having been very pretty in youth.

"What are you?" she asked Rae, "a fairy? Do you think you can better our fallen fortunes? No, no! that can never be."

Rae's cheek burned under the strangely significant words, but she guessed immediately that the old lady's mind was wandering; then Fannie en-

mind was wandering; then Fannie entered the room.

"Come, mother, come and rest now,"
he said, gently, and drew her from the
room. She came back, saying to Rae;

"My mother is demented. Do not be
troubled by anything she says."

It was evening when Doctor Philip
brought his fine presence into the tiny
home. His start of delight on beholding Rae was succeeded by a rather sad ing Rae was succeeded by a rather sad

"What pleasure did you expect to find here, child?" he asked, holding her hand.
"Perhaps I did not come for pleasure, Philip."

Philip."
"For what then?"
"For what then?"
"Profit."
"I find very little of that here."
Two days passed. Rae saw plainly what the life was at the Laburnums—monotonous. meager; but ever since Philip had first brought his sister to her studio, Rae had loved Fannie, who was older than herself, and patiently becoming one of the sweetest of old maids. So she enjoyed sisterly talks with Fannie. Philip was absent most of the time.

In one of these confidential chats fannic said:

"You ought to have come in the early autumn, Rae—it is prettier here then. In November we have nothing attractive—fiterally nothing. I have often expressed the wish to Philip to have you visit us; but he always speaks of the contrast between your life and ours—you in the city, with access to so much that is entertaining, and we so shut out from the world. But because it is you, I think, Rae, that I will snow you the bouse in the hollow."

"The house in the hollow, Fan?"
"Yes, our ancestral home; for Philip and I came of a prosperous race, poer as we now are, and the old house is full of what is beautiful and rare. Get your hat and we will go now."

Through long lines of laburnums, across a tiny kitchen garden, along a decaying orchard int; a slope still green in the November sunshine. At one end of the valley which opened toward the sea, where white satis were noiselessly fitting, stood a large and handsome house of painted brick, with oriel windows and other picturesque effects.

"It is not an old house," said Fannie. "It was built by my grandfither, in his last days, as a wedding present to my mother. The old house which had formerly stood here he had pulled down and this built. He intended to reside with his only daughter when she married Israel Beaucaire, a French Jew, whom he had chosen for her. But my mother fell in love with her music-teacher, Ross Brudenel, and eloped with him, and grandfather wrote and bade her never to come back. But when Philip and I were latherless, my mother came, in her great extremity, and begged her father's assistance. Grandfather gave ber this cottage we have now, and allowed her a small income with which to bring us up, but never forgave her. At last he died, willing all his property to a distant cousin in India, who has never come far it. The house stands emoty, with all its beautiful furniture, and the rien fields lie fallow, while Philip barely supports us with his small practice. Lowshore is a distressingly healthy place," with a faint smile. The interior of the house was finished in rich foreign woods, the doors polished like glass and laid with costly rugs and tapestries. The furniture was of mahogany and velvet, long mirrors and dark paintings adorned the walls. It was indeed a handsome house, speaking of almost limitiess wealth.

"There are thousands of dollars worth of silver in the bank at Shoreborough," said Fannie, "and rents accumulating there which will be a small fortune in itself. But we have nothing."

"How hard! how crue!" cried Rae. "I should not think your refinement and culture, spending your lives in a hand-to-hand scramble for bread."

"They say he does come back and wander uneasily about here," s

The intensity of Rae's thoughts made her quite deaf to what surther her com-panion was saying. This fortune was Philip's right. No wonder he was sad, moody and hopeless of their marriage as he was situated and seemed fated to continue to be

"The will was made immediately after mamma's marriage," said Fannie, standing under the laburnums and looking up at the great house. "Poor mother says he told her on his deathbed ing up at the great house. "Poor mother says he told her on his deathbed that he made another will—perhaps in her favor. But what she says goes for little. Her state is very strange since a fever she had just after Philip came of age—her talk so wild and foolish—and yet she seems to understand some things in our affairs that we do not see till afterward. It is almost uncanny to think over the strange knowledge she has had during these past years," and Fannie fell into a fit of musing.

They walked back to the tiny cottage. Rae's veins thrilled with excitement, but Fannie went soberly about getting tea. They kept no maid, this poor disinherited family, and Rae learned that Philip's own hands tilled the little kitchen-garden, while every labor of the household was 'performed by

of the household was performed

She could not sleep that night after She could not sleep that night after she had gone to her tiny bedroom. The moonlight seemed to disturb her and make her brain wildly active. What influence strung her nerves?—for when all was still and the night far advanced all was still and the night far advanced she rose, and, dressing, donned her warm scalakin sack and cap, and came out into the hall. She took a bunch of keys from their nail there, and selecting one which she had seen Fannie take, held it tightly in her slim, white fingers as the west out into the night. as she went out into the night.

In the moon's white light she went steadily through the long lines of laburnums, across the tiny a litchen-garden, along the decaying orchard, into the hollow. She stood a moment before the great still house, listening to the roar of the sea. Strungely enough, she did not feel afraid. If she thought of the

roar of the sea. Strangely enough, she did not feel afraid. If she thought of the presence of an unseen spirit, it was to appeal to it prayerfully for help.

Another will. It must be. At least it would do no harm to search, and that is what she had come for.

She left the hall-door wide open and let the moonlight flood the tiled hall. It streamed through the chinks of the shutters, which she opened, one by one, as she fitted keys to drawers of all kinds. The task was no light one, for in every nich was cabinet or escritoire. But there were no papers anywhere. Many things which must have been the personal property of old Squire Brudenel she found, but nowhere his will.

"Oh, ifI only could—if I only could!" she said, sadly, "and it would restore Philip to his rights!"

Rat. tat, tat—the sound of a cane on the tilted floor. Rae turned for the first time, her eyes wide with fright. The enthusiaem with which she had entertained her generous purpose had made her utterly forgetful of herself. Now some one was coming.

The door swung slowly on its tar-

some one was coming.

The door swung slowly on its tarnished silver hinges. A quaint, bent little figure, leaning on a cane, advanced into the room and paused beside a little figure, leaning on a cane, advanced into the room and paused beside a handsome carved armethair which stood before a table. Lifting the cane, the bent little old woman knocked smartly thrice on the seat of this chair, filling the room with a hollow sound, then, resuming her teeble walk, she passed out of the apartment by another door.

Tremblingly, doubtingly, Kae cariously approached the chair. The blows of the cane seemed to I ave disturbed or broken the seat, for it was awry, plainly revealing a cavity beneath. Turning the chair to the light, Rae looked within and saw distinctly a folded paper.

It was a large sheet, yellow, and thick as velium. Her hands trembled as she unfolded it and rerd: "My last will and testament. Paul Brudenel," and it dropped to the floor.

Snatching it up she ran—ran swiftly out of the house, and flew noiselessly and shaking to Fannic's door.

"I have found it—I have found it!" she cried, flinging her arms around the amazed, white-robed figure who admitted her to Fannic's chamber.

"Found what? Are you sick? Are you crazy?" asked gentle Fannic Brudenel.

The other will—within a chair—an old armehair in the house in the hollow. A glost showed it to me!" answered Rae, holding the paper aloft.

There was a knock at the chamber door.

"Sister, what is the matter? What

There was a knock at the chamber door.

"Sister, what is the matter? What disturbs the house?"
It was Philip's voice.

"I have found the will! Come in and read it!" cried R-e, dragging him in.
She gave him the paper; she lighted a lamp. He was forced to read. Struggling for calmness as he proceeded, he read to the end. Yes, late, but not too late, the precious document was found—the second will of Paul Brudenel, unconditionally bequeathing all he possessed to these two, his granachildren.

In the exciting talk which followed no one heard a slender cane go rai-taitat past the door, but when the blue morning light dawned and Fannie bestirred herself to get breakfast, she went first to her mother's room.

In the breach of promise suit of McPherson agt. Warnie, at Sheibyville, Ind., the defendant's counsel took the broad ground that no woman of fifty-seven, which was the plaintiff's age, could possibly form a romantic love for any man. The jury sustained that theory by their verdict.

"Pailip," she said, coming back,
"not er has had one of her bad nights
again. She has been up and away. I
must have slert very much more soundly
than usual; she never eluded me before.
She is very much exhausted."
Philip went instantly to attend his
mother. When, the next day, she
seemed restored to her wonted condition, and Kae had minutely toid her
story, they closely questioned Mrs.
Brudenel as to her visit to the house in
the hollow, and tried to discover if she
had any knowledge of the hiding place
of the will. But nothing could be gained
from her disordered mind. She would
only shake her head and smile.

"How dare you go on such an expedition to that onelly place at such an uncanny hour, Rae?" asked Philip, the
next evening, when, embraced by his
arm, they had talked over the happy
prospect of their immediate union.

"I was inspired," she answered, laughing, but with a look of awe creeping into
her beautiful eyes. Then, as she reconsidered that strange night, she gently
embraced him:

"All for love, Philip. It was done
all for love." The United States are said to consume more raisins than all Europe. The market is supplied by Spain and the varieties called "Malaga" are considered the best. The annual yield of Malaga grapes is from 2,450,000 to 2,500,000 boxes of twenty pounds each. Of this rast quantity the United States takes one-third, and pays a duty of two and one-half cents a pound.

The aggregate cost of the several bridges that span the Mississippi rive, from St. Louis to St. Paul, has been \$20,573,000, ranging from \$120,000 for the bridge at Prairie du Chien to \$11,573,000 for that of St. Louis. The annual tolls upon the merchandise crossing the river upon these bridges is officially stated to amount to \$3,803,725, or nearly ten and a quarter per cent. upon the ten and a quarter per cent. upon th original cost.

Emigration at the port of New York for the first six months of 1880 shows a larger total by 19,000 than at the same period in 1872, which until now had stood as the highest figure of the past twenty-five years. The total for the past six months is 177,000, or more than three times the number of those who came during the same period of last year.

A parliamentary document gives the certified expenses of members returned at the last English general election. The costs, of course, vary according to place and circumstances. The lowest are about \$2,500 in small boroughs. But some, especially in counties, go over \$50,000. At the last general election, six years ago, tha total cost was over \$7,500,000, or an average of \$11,500 for each one of the 650 members. A four in hand is worth two in the Electric lights are talked of for Lon-There are nine tenant-farmers in the British parliament. The individual who points with pride is the woman with a handsome ring.

The State of California has 50,000 people less than the city of Philadelphia.

A New York paper remarks editorially that "it is a safe prediction that the ocean steamship of the future, with its improved compartment build, its perfected code of signals, its electric lights The cattle bells in the Harz mountains are made so as to harmonize with one another.

One-half of the household, says a critic, does not know how the other half lives. tected code of signals, its electric lights, its buffers, its apparatus for deluging a fire as soon as it shows itself, its improved lifeboats and rafts, ready for use at a minute's warning, and its thoroughly-drilled crew, will make our children wonder at the steamships to which their rash purents were wont to intrust their lives." A barber is not always a wise man if his labor is mostly head work.—Water-

The St. Louis cremation society has obtained from Gotha, in Germany, the plans and specifications of the columbarium and crematory in that city. The building and appurtenances cost \$22,000, and the incineration of thirty bodies has taken place in it during the past eighteen months. The columbarium is a building which receives the urns containing the ashes. These urns are furnished by the relatives of the deceased, are thirteen inches high and fifteen wide, and may be deposited in the columbarium for twenty years, after which they are to be removed. The total cost of cremation in Gotha is seven dollars and fifty cents, and the entire management of the crematory, as well as the charge of the columbarium, has been undertaken by the municipal authorities of that city. When two young men meet they ac-dress each other as "Old Man;" and when two old fellows meet they say "My boy."

It is a contradiction of natural philosophy, but cold, cold ice cream will warm up her heart.—New Haven Register. The peculiar season has caused much have in the California peach crop, and it is quite possible that this fruit will not be as successfully grown in that State in the future as in the past. Hard seasons for the peach crop are not peculiar to California alone. Australian journals, in speaking of the peach in the colony of Victoria, remark that twenty years ago every one could and did raise fine peaches, and at slight expense. But insects and blights of various kinds changed all that, and peacher own highly favored spots. A New Zealand journal makes a similar statement. In places where tons of peaches were once ted to the pigs, trees are dead, dying, or almost leadless, old orchards are being Beware of the grocer's scales, for they're lightening, and it often strikes more than once in the same place.—
Waterloo Observer.

Among the postoffices recently estab lished in the United States were "Baby Mine," "Blow Horn," "No Go," "Buss" and "Necessity." agitator, was welcomed on his return to Paris by 6,000 persons, who sang the "Marscilles" and cheered him. John L. King, a few years ago a milfed to the pigs, trees are dead, dying, or almost leafless, old orchards are being removed, and new ones planted. Pittsburg poorhouse recently.

It is claimed by some medical men that smoking weakens the eye-sight. Maybe it does, but just see how it strengthens the breath—Hawkeve.

The number of volcanoes discovered constantly increases with the progress of geographical knowledge—highly vol-canic regions b ing found in the least explored countries. A. von Humboldt enumerated 407, of which 227 were ac-tive. Severat thousand are now known, and, according to M. Fuchs, the number of active volcanoes known at the present time may be set down as 323. It is difficult to draw the line between active difficult to draw the line between active and extinct volcanoes, for the reason that the greater portion of the former have periods of repose, sometimes a century or more in length. The ancients considered Vesuvius a harmless mountain up to the time of the great cruption of A. D. 79, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried; and it was quiet from 1306 to 1631—more than three centuries. turies.

Fred (to Tom, who has looked through Fred's MS.): "You didn't know I was an author, ch!" Tom (to Fred): "No, I didn't; and if you take my advice, you won't iet anybody else know it if you can help it." The New York Graphic says that many of our sleeping appliances are too hot for use. Beds and mattresses piled on each other accumulate heat, hold fixed air, and make the sleeping chamber close and "stuffy." There is altogether too much lumber about many of our bedsteads. They fill up the room, perhaps at best too limited in suace, and prevent the free circulation of air. A bed in summer needs plenty of air under as well as over it. This air should not remain fixed or stagnant. The best summer bed is a light cot with a hammock bottom, which in the morning may be folded up and removed from the space occupied at night. The old and sometimes renewed style of cumbrous bedsteads with heavy mahogany frames and carved headboards is one of the unhealthful and absurb relies of antiqui y. "I didn't know a man could be so much made up of water," said a hot man on the corner yesterday, wringing the sweat from his brow. "Oh, yes," remarked a hotelkeeper who came along, "my experience is that man is a regular sponge."—Chicago Journal. A merchant whose time for the past year has been so much taken up that he has been unable to remain at home except at meal time, concluded to take a vacation. A friend asked him where he intended to go, and he said he would go home and get acquainted with his family.—Rome Sentinel.

liv.—Rome Sentinal.

There are many reasons why children are adapted to picnics. If the cake gets jammed into the pickle jar, as long as the frosting doesn't melt it makes no difference, and a trifle of leaf mold with a few black ants scattered over the custard pie answer to nutmeg with them. Children's palates would make good sole taps, they are so tough.—New Haven Register.

With the development of New Mexico and the increased value of grazing land, the old system of ranges over which the cattle roamed at will is rapidly being replaced by that of individual ownership and fencing. It is claimed that the added security of stock and the lessened expense of herding much more than pays for the interest on the investment, and it is probable that five years from now it will have become the almost universal custom to fence all ranches. The facts, so far as they are obtainable, go to show that New Yorkers pay out more money for flowers than the people of any other city. On New Year's day, 1844, the sales of the largest shop then in New York only amounted to \$200, and the sales of all the shops then in the city only amounted to about \$1,000. It is now said that the sales of flowers on that day in New York amount to not less than \$50,000. The salee throughout the year extend far into the millions. Within a radius of twelve millions. Within a radius of twelve mills from the center of the city it is estimated that there are faily 500 floral establishments, and that the capital invested in land, buildings and stock is not less than \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. The greenhouses in which the flowers sold are cultivated are on the upper part of Manhattan Island, in Hudson county, N. J., on Staten Island and on Long Island. The facts, so far as they are obtain-

The World's Ratiroads.

It Hits a Big Crowd.

The following extract from a sermon delivered recently in a church in New Orieans will apply with equal force to the "grand army of starers" who assemble about some of our churches, much to the disgust of many: "Last Sunday," said the minister. "I was at my window, and looking down the street saw a row of straw hats in front of the church. They were all in single file. And I said to myself, 'Under these hats can there be nothing?' and an eclo answered 'Nothing?' Surely, I mused there must be something under these hats—heads, I suppose. Then Æsop's fable of the fox admiring a mask and exclaiming, 'A beautiful head, but there is nothing in it', was remembered, and I went away. It is wrong for those who call and think themselves gentlemen to stand in front of the places of worship for the purpose of staring at the ladies coming out of church. True, the ladies like to be admired, but this ordeal through which they have to pass of being subjected to the glances of a regiment of men in single like is despicable." The World's Raiiroads.

There are in the world over 200.00 miles of railroad, hearly one-half e which, or 86,000 miles, are in the United States. Europe has nearly led one and the remainder of the world only about 25 000 miles. There are, however, note miles of railroad to the square mile (one mile of road to every forty square miles of area) in the United States than there are in Europe (one mile of road to forty-four square miles). In the United States then there is a mile of railroad to every 3.471 persons; which, of course, is only an other way of saying that the European railroads run through tar denser populations of Europe do not travel as many miles annually as do the people of the United States; but, on the other hand, the populations of Europe do not travel as many miles annually as do the people of the United States; and although there are six times as many people in Europe as in the United States, they have only 12,000 more miles of railroad.

In Asia 35,000 people, in Africa 9,000, have only a mile each, while in Australasis there is one mile of railroad to every 1.100 square miles and 1.040 people; and Canada is very little better off than Australasia. So that the people of the United States patronize the railroads more than the people of any other variety of the United States patronize the railroad to every 1.100 square miles and 1.040 people; and Canada is very little better off than Australasia. So that the people of the United States patronize the railroad to every state of any other variety of the United States patronize the railroad to every state of any other variety of the United States patronize the railroad to every 1.100 square miles and 1.040 people; and Canada is very little better off than Australasia. So that the people of the United States patronize the railroad to every 1.100 square miles of railroad to every 1.100 square miles of the many though the die in the dieth and the people of the United States patronize the railroad to every 1.100 square miles and 1.040 people; and Canada

It shook each smoky rafter. "I would not change with squire," said he
"For all his land and monoy; There's thorns for him as well as me, But not such roses bonny -Frederick E. Weatherly. RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES. There are 2,013 Congregational nurches in England.

American residents in London propose recting a Protestant Episcopal Church a that city at a cost of \$75,000. A mission of the Reformed presby-terian church among the freedmen of Selma, Ala., is manned by two edu-cated men of color.

The Moravians are said to number 70,000 converts among the Greenlanders since the beginning of their mission in "Greenland's Icy Mountains." The Pope's silence concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits from France is attributed by some to a desire to avoid exasperating the French into still more unfriendly measures.

morn till night John's ha

But oft he marked, with envious eye.

Squire's Hardy's cosy dwelling.
One day the squire himself came by—
"My horse has lost a shoe, John,
And that's the least of all my cares,

But cares don't come to you, John,
The lightning struck my barns last night;
My child near death is laid, John;
No! life is not what iolks suppose,
'Tis not of roses made, John."

And then the squire rode sadly off,

And, as he watched, two faces bright

His baby's merry laughter

John gave his anvil such a blow,

Peeped from the open casement. He heard his wife's voice, sweet and low.

Dr. Cuyler, at the recent completion of the twentieth year of his pastorage in Brooklyn, disclosed this secret of his success. He said that he had never success. He said that he had never allowed a day to pass without a visit to some family, and a talk with some one on personal religion.

Rev. Dr. Kendall having said that "Mormonism is the most direct way to hell ever discovered," the Christian Stateman affirms that "there are a good many paralle! tracks," and protests against blowing dust in our eyes to hide from us infamily acceptance. from us infamies nearer home.

The Princess Eugenie, sister of the

The Princess Eugenie, sister of the king of Sweden, is greatly interested in supplying the religious wants of the destitute people of Lapland. She wishes to form an association of the ladies of Sweden to support missionaries among that nomadic race. A Southern Methodist conference has passed a resolution that "church festivals do not develop the grace of liberality, but are detrimental to the spiritual interests of the church, and we

Christ."
A table of statistics, prepared for pre-sentation at the Raikes centennial cele-bration at Lendon, gives, among others, the following figures: The United States, 82.261 Sunday-schools, 888-328 teachers, and 6.623,124 scholars; and in the world, 1,450,881 teachers and 12,340,-316 scholars. 316 scholars.

The Rev. Henry Perkins, D.D., an aged Presbyterian minister, died recently at Allentown. Penn. He was born in Vermont in 1796, graduated from Ohio university and Princeton theological seminary, and was pastor at Allentown forty-three years, retiring from active service in 1803.

get work out of other people. It is better for the church, and better for the man to have one man set ten others to laboring than for him to do the work of ten men."

Important changes are likely to oc-cur in the New England province of the Roman Catholic church. Two new dioceses are planned, one to comprise Worcester county, Mass, and parts of the east-rn counties, and the other to include lower New Hamp-hire, with parts of Essex and Middlesex counties in Massachusetts, with Concord, N. H., as its capital. as its capital.

"What is life?" some one asked Montterd. His answer is one of the most charming things ever written. The present his is sleeping and waking; it is 'good-morning' on getting up; it is to wonder what the day will bring forth it is rain on the wiedow as one sits by the dre; it is to walk in the garden and see the flowers and hear the birds sing; it is to have new from east, west, north it is to have news from east, west, north and south; it is to read old books and n w books; it is to see pictures and hear music; it is to see pictures and hear music; it is to have Sundays; it is to pray with a family morning and evening; it is to sit in the twilight and meditate; it is to have breakfast and dinner and test it is to have breakfast and dinner a and tea; it is to belong to a town and lave neighbors, and to become one in a circle of acquaintances; it is to have triends and love; it is to have sight of dear old faces, and, with some men, it is to be kissed with the same loving lips for fifty years, and it is to know themselves thought of many times a day, in many places, by children and grandchildren and many friends.

The foundation of every good government is the family. The best and most prosperous country is that which has the greatest number of firesides. The

will urge upon our members the duty of giving directly to the church of Christ."

London now contains 3,620,863 per sons, an increase since 1871 of 360,668; Liverpool, 538,338, an increase of 44,-933; Manchester, 361,810; Leeds, 311-860; Sheffield, 297,138; Bristol, 209,947;

890; Sheffield, 297,138; Bristol, 269,917; Bradford, 191,040; Hull, 140,3s7; Salford, 177,849.

The 292 pastors of Evangelical churches in New York city are emssed as follows: Baptist, 33; Congregational, 7; Lutheran, 24; Methodist, 50; Moravian, 1; Presbyterian, 63; Eeiscopal, 75; Reformed Episcopal, 1; Reformed Dutch, 25, and undenominational, 12.

The Presbyterian board of education

The Presbyterian board of education raises "the question whether the time has not come for seriously examining into the existing condition of the ministry, and inquiring what evils there may be in it retarding its proper development, and for taking earnest measures for their removal."

A circular has been sent to all pastors of Methodist Episcopai churches, asking them to raise twenty-five per cent, additional for the Episcopai fund to what they have been raising, as there are four new bishops to be provided for, and the whole support of the episcopacy is now thrown apon the churches.

is now thrown apon the churches.

Two editions of the revised translations of the New Testament will be published during the coming autumn in England. The one from the Oxford press will be the text adopted by the revisionists, while the one from Cambridge will be the commonly received text, with foot notes giving the reading adopted by the revisionists.

The National Sunday-School Teacher cautions superintendents not to take too much on themselves: "A superintendent should be an organizer as well as a worker. He should have the ability to get work out of other people. It is

What We Live For-